

# WORONI

INSIDE

Sullivan's ..... page 3  
 Swamp ..... page 3  
 Bush Week ..... Page 4  
 Australia and  
 S. E. Asia ..... page 2  
 Bach ..... Page 4  
 Tolstoy ..... page 5  
 The Australian page 5  
 Letters ..... page 6

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## GARNAUT STANDS FOR S.R.C. ELECTION

### ... fresher candidate makes a bid

With the recent resignations of George Martin and John O'Kane from the S.R.C. many aspiring student politicians are set to contest for these now vacant positions.

At the moment the strongest candidate is, surprisingly enough, a fresher. He is Ross Garnaut, a Statistics Cadet from Western Australia, and his support (nominated Hartnell, seconded Thorn) is not to be taken lightly. Not only is he backed by some of the present S.R.C. strongmen, but he is sure to receive a vast majority of the fresher vote. This is certain both because he is a Fresher himself and because it was he who emerged from a reasonably comprehensive first year pre-selection ballot contested by three other potential fresher candidates.

As a student he is possibly one of the few exceptions to a recent Woroni editorial which was greeted with great displeasure. He is on the committees of the Economics and Debating Societies and is one of the University's keenest footballers, having played in the A.C.T. representative squad and the All Australian Universities Football team.

But it is not these things which make him a good potential S.R.C. member.

What is impressive about him is the fact that he says what he thinks and is prepared to stand up for what he believes. Also he is strong enough and new enough to inject an active independent outlook into what is at the moment a reasonably faction ridden S.R.C.

His election statement, although perhaps too laden with adjectives and verbs, only demonstrates his sincerity.

"I would be prepared to immerse myself in the activities of the Council, and to pursue determinedly and honestly any policy that appealed to me as being worthwhile, and in the interests of the student body. I would try to channel student opinion on such issues as 'car parking facilities' and the 'planning of future University buildings' through the most effective official avenues, via the S.R.C. My industry and integrity would justify your support."

One of the interesting things about this election is the increased interest being shown. At the moment nominations are just

about to close but already there are at least five candidates (including Garnaut) for the one position of general representative vacated by George Martin.

Another candidate is Roger Mackay (Arts Law III) who will probably receive strong Lennox House support. At the moment he is an ex-officio member of the S.R.C. in the capacity of Social Director, but he states —

"As non-speaking, non-voting Social Director, my hands are tied. I need YOUR vote in this by-election to enable me to ensure that the social activities of the A.N.U. are not as limited as they have been in the past. I represent both the Arts and Law faculties in my stand for General Representative." Despite the claims of Mackay and also Ken Battersham to the S.R.C. it looks at the moment that Garnaut is the man to watch. This will especially be the case if he executes his plan to launch one of the most extensive election campaigns ever seen in this University. With the support of his numerous backers he will

probably be able to do it.

In accordance with the regulations it must be stated that the opinions expressed in this article are not necessarily those of the S.R.C. and that the candidates specifically mentioned in the article are by no means the only candidates standing for election.



The high price of chivalry in University Avenue — see page 3.

## Bush Week Warning

The S.R.C. feels that it has a duty to point out to members of the Students' Associations its attitude towards the actions of students which the S.R.C. considers endangers life, limb or property during the forthcoming bush week celebrations.

Whilst Bush Week is a function essential to student life in this University, it is not an occasion when students have a mandate to "run wild" throughout Canberra.

The S.R.C. proposes the following procedure should students indulge in any untoward behaviour during the forthcoming celebration:

(1) Urges all students to obtain, or at least read, a copy of the document "If you are arrested," printed by the Civil Liberties Council of N.S.W. which sets out your rights when arrested or

detained by the police. In essence, this advises "to say or do as little as possible until you have obtained legal advice." The S.R.C. should have a number of copies of this pamphlet available shortly, which can be obtained from the S.R.C. office at the cost of approximately 1/6.

(2) If you are arrested, the S.R.C. feels itself under an obligation to put up bail for all students detained by the police. The S.R.C. office will be manned every day during Bush Week from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (usual office hours) and also on Friday, July 31, until midnight. If arrested say nothing (except name, age and address) to the police and ring the S.R.C. office, J1818. The S.R.C. will then arrange for bail immediately. I repeat, SAY NOTHING TO THE POLICE, except name, aged and address. Should you be arrested outside the hours the S.R.C. office is open, contact me at Bruce Hall, phone 46468.

(3) All cases of breaches of discipline, either those coming before the police or otherwise, will come before the executive of the S.R.C. acting in a disciplinary capacity. Under the disciplinary regulations of the A.N.U. Students' Association the S.R.C. has the following powers:

SECTION 8, STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL, DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS —  
 "In the event of the S.R.C. finding a student guilty of misconduct it may —  
 (a) Reprimand the student and warn him against further breaches.  
 (b) Suspend such student from membership of the Students' Association; suspension therefrom disqualified a student from being a member or participating in any of the activities of a general or faculty society (see clubs and societies regulations sections 3 and 6), and involves forfeiture of the right to attend S.R.C. functions or suspension of a student at its discretion.  
 (c) Refer the matter to the University Administration.  
 (d) Impose a fine not exceeding £2.

I sincerely hope that none of the above measures need be taken during Bush Week.

A. G. HARTNELL  
 President, A.N.U. Students' Association

## Four Year Science Course?

A proposal to extend the B.Sc. degree from three to four years is currently under discussion by the Science Faculty. A final decision on the longer degree is expected this year, and the new course could be implemented as soon as 1966.

The proposal, unprecedented in Australia, is a result of the widely held views that the present science course is too narrow and that at the end of three years a science graduate simply has not received adequate training.

When interviewed recently, Professor Dunbar stressed the increase in the volume of scientific knowledge over the past decade. Science, he said, was growing so rapidly that the sheer body of knowledge was forcing expansion.

Honours students being comparatively well off, the proposed course would be designed to give the normal pass graduate a better education.

Some members of the staff, he said, favoured a whole two year general education before specialization, after the American pattern.

Professor Dunbar also pointed to the growing need for students to have the advanced knowledge in more than one discipline, that combined subjects — e.g. Geo-Physics require.

At present there is still discussion as to whether

the proposed extra year should be inserted at the beginning or end of the present course.

As a first year, it would enable students to delay specialization, and obtain a grounding in more science, and possibly arts subjects. Advocates of an extra year at the end of the

"worthwhile" work which is at present restricted to honours students.

Although initiated independently, the new proposals do have connections with the Wyndham Report. The group likely to benefit most from the change are the potential teachers, who under the Wyndham Report, are now required to teach Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Geology.

At present graduates are normally not trained in more than two of these subjects.

Opponents of the new course point out that a year has already been lost by the Wyndham regulations, and that to add another year on to the University degree would make a science graduate two years older than at present.

They also point out the cost — both to students and to the university — of another year.

The practical difficulties involved in a change-over are also considerable.

Will an honours degree be four or five years and what will happen to those who have already started



## Bush Week Plans Announced

Following a bushweek meeting last Monday night, various vague plans have now formed into concrete proposals. The following list gives a comprehensive survey of organised bushweek activity.

- \* THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 30: Record breaking attempts start in the Mall. These will be a record poetry reading attempt and an attempt to establish a record for bicycling on the spot.
- \* FRIDAY: A special edition of Woroni and a satirical magazine as well as other suspicious publications will appear. In order to fleece the local flock Bill Kitchen is seeking a large team of sellers. If you can help, see Bill as soon as possible. On Friday night it is hoped to hold a jam sess Ionin Garema Place. This is to mark the end of the loganberry season.
- \* SATURDAY: At 10.30 a.m. prosh will move off from Childers Street and in the evening a bushweek party will be held in the Common Room.
- \* SUNDAY: At 8 p.m. the Arts Society will be holding a talk on "The demise of the Australian ethos and the decline of the individual."
- \* MONDAY: A scavenger hunt will take place from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. This will have a prize of a 9 gallon keg of beer.
- \* TUESDAY: The Arts Society will hold a beer tasting contest for connoisseurs.
- \* WEDNESDAY: Law Society Mock Trial.
- \* THURSDAY: Lennox are arranging a cross country run followed by a barbecue.
- \* FRIDAY: Pilgrimage to Bungendore. This year there will be the added attraction of a picnic and scenic tour of that beautiful city as well as a lecture on the cemetery. In the evening the Monster Bush Ball will be held — bring your own Monster!

### Sports Council

The clouds of dust have still not settled from the sports councils' affiliation farce. The general meeting which disaffiliated the Spelees and Bushwalkers, adopted as their criteria for membership "those clubs which conduct sport recognised as such by the Australian Universities Sports Association." Woroni pointed to the absurdity of this definition and our doubts have now been proved true.

It has turned out that A.U.S.A. does not recognise any sport. It merely has a list for inter-varsity competition, to which sports are added or deleted as the demand and facilities for competition dictate. The sports council are, in short, back where they started last year.

The blame for this absurd situation has been passed in all directions by this year's sports council. It was the fault of last sports council. It was a general meeting which adopted the regulations. Yet the fact remains (in the council minutes), that the ill prepared and short sighted motion was moved by McLennan and A. Brown, both members of this sports council and that no member of the council spoke against the motion, which they surely must have known they would be obliged to implement. It seems that the only valid defence we have heard was that "we were very new."

At last, however, the sports council is showing signs of sanity. They have done what should have been done from the outset — appointed a sub-committee to investigate their definition of sport and criteria for membership, and have written to other sports councils for their constitutions.

It is to be hoped that those clubs refused membership under the old "regulations" will be invited to re-apply when the farce is finally straightened out.

### Elections

Before placing your vote at the S.R.C. by-election there are a few important factors which should be considered.

The first of these is that there are too many people on the S.R.C. already who have been elected because of the misconception that either length of time in the University or previous participation in numerous clubs, societies and committees necessarily makes them good S.R.C. material. The S.R.C. is laden with officious committee-men and aged orators who tend only to complicate procedure and extend the time of meetings beyond all proportion. In the other extreme are those who apparently do not feel that the fortnightly meetings of the S.R.C. are even worth attending. O'Kane realised that he was unable to fulfil his electoral obligations because of his other commitments so he has quite properly resigned. Miss Weston on the other hand (who has been to 2 meetings in 5) apparently cannot even be bothered to do that. On the rare occasions when McLennan honours the council with his presence, it is to mutter "crap" and threaten personal violence.

The second consideration that should be given is that the candidate for whom you vote should be a person of positive and constructive outlook. Martin was enough of the glory man to last us all for quite a while, but there is a disconcerting tendency for some candidates to be merely standing on an "anti-everything-Martin-stands-for platform. This sort of person can achieve nothing and deserves your vote as little as Martin himself.

Above all remember — what is needed at the moment on the S.R.C. is some new blood and a fresh outlook. It's up to you.

"What I mean is take it easy, but take it." (Traditional).

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[Any resemblance between the opinions expressed in Woroni and those held by any member of the S.R.C. either living or dead is as unfortunate as it is confidential].

# Australia's Problem in South-East Asia

In the last few months events in South-East Asia have developed in such a way to challenge the very basis of Australian security thinking.

The main features of that thinking are the treaty arrangements with the United States, ANZUS and SEATO. These treaties were designed to prevent conflict and in particular Chinese aggression in the South Asian area.

While SEATO was conceived by its architect, the late Mr. Dulles, as containing Communist influence in the area, both the inclination of nations such as India and Indonesia and the status of nations such as South Vietnam meant that only two Asian nations of the South-East Asia area were included — Thailand and the Philippines. The events of the last year have seen a continual deterioration in the political stability of the area and Australia is supporting an American policy in Vietnam and Laos which is not accepted by most of the non-Communist countries of the area and speaks loudly of the efficacy of ANZUS to protect actions in support of Malaysia in Borneo. While this latter issue has taken up most of the newspaper and editorial comment in this country it is a subsidiary problem, as Mr. Hasluck has said, to the

problems at the heart of South-East Asia — in Laos and Vietnam.

It is here that what must be regarded as the main threat to Australian security, China, has made great

advances in the last year through support of the Pathet Lao forces in Laos and the Viet Cong in Vietnam. For Australia the area must not be allowed to fall into Chinese hands or else control of the whole vital area will pass out of hands which are at least not hostile to Australia. Such a coup for China would render SEATO useless and bring ANZUS into question, for if South-East Asia comes into the Chinese sphere of influence the use of Australia to the American Pacific defence line which runs from Alaska, through Japan to the Philippines would be expendable as the U.S. consolidated at either Formosa or the Philippines.

At the moment there is much talk in the United States of re-appraisal of the situation ranging from withdrawal to an attack on North Vietnam. Clearly the situation represents a different

confrontation between the free world and the Communist. The basic aim of the United States is the maintenance of influences which are vigorously anti-Communist. While it may be argued that this and Australia's aim of a stability which is not hostile to Australia are congruent, it has been suggested by past events that this is not so.

For example the terrible mess in Laos (where now Neutralist forces only control a small area of the country) was in some part due to the policy of the United States government. The Eisenhower government's dislike of Neutralist nations led it actively to support a coup or overthrow the government of Souvanna Phouma in 1960. While the Secretary General of the United Nations (Dag Hammarskjöld) had urged that a neutralist government was the only hope for an independent and unified Laos, this was not accepted by the United States. The result is that the present American government is trying hard to save a government led by Souvanna Phouma and a military force led by Kong

Lae, which it tried to destroy a few years ago. In South Vietnam the expense of over a million dollars a day has not led to any substantial change in the situation since the policy was adopted in 1955.

With this in mind it is surprising that there has been so little discussion of President De Gaulle's proposal to neutralise the whole area. That is to obtain an agreement whereby the whole area is negotiated out of being a focus of great power conflict. This suggestion, while difficult to implement, is, on closer examination, not as ridiculous as it seems and certainly from Australia's point of view may have more merit than has been recognised. For the elimination of great power conflict would more than satisfy the need for stability in the area and would counter the southward thrust of China since China would be a signatory to the agreement of what amounts to disengagement.

While De Gaulle's proposal is no doubt prompted by his realistic attitude to the question of Chinese membership in the international community, he is not speaking from an unknowing position in relation to South-East Asia. The type of war, the type of terrain, the enemy were all learnt by bitter experience to be almost unbeatable.

The De Gaulle solution is not without friends in the United States, however, Senator Wayne Morse who agrees with the policy of neutralisation has suggested an implementation of that policy which involves the organisation De Gaulle despises — the United Nations. Morse, suggested in April that disengagement in South-East Asia should be undertaken under the auspices of the U.N. The neutrality of Cambodia, Laos and the Vietnams, it was suggested, should be guaranteed by a United Nations force.

Clearly this would involve the recognition of the Peoples' Republic of China but it does seem that any solution in this area cannot avoid coming face to face with China.

The only viable alternative, due to the bankruptcy of the present policy would appear to be an attack on North Vietnam. But where would such an attack end? In a nuclear setting the chances of escalation, even if it meant a war confined to China, would seem too great to be wished.

In this context the best interests of both the United States and Australia would be served by neutralisation if the guarantee of elimination of great power conflict was viable. Would China agree to such a solution?

It is extremely hard to say but if offered a seat in the United Nations and a recognised place amongst the world powers, China may consider the removal of American power from the area a sufficient price to pay for allowing the independent development of South-East Asia.

by A. J. Strickland

## The Red Harp of Burma

Against the tumult caused by South East Asia's major trouble spots — Vietnam, Laos and Malaysia, smaller echoes of the strife which seems endemic to the region go un-noticed. At present, Burma seems to be the scene of a significant development.

No bombs have been dropped, no monks incinerated. Even the usual nationalist and revolutionary tirades have been lacking. But events may turn out to be no less startling and important.

Burma's recent past has not been happy. The British took over the country in the late nineteenth century simply because it constituted a threat to their security in India. The unpopular British rule lasted until 1948. Its benefits were few. Political stability was certainly not among them, for it was by a coup that its present ruler, General Ne Win, gained power.

Burma's refusal to join S.E.A.T.O. in 1954 was supposedly based on a policy of non-alignment. Recent developments, however, have been interpreted by some observers as indicating a strong swing to the Left.

By April of this year, sweeping socialisation measures had nationalised all banks and taken 70 per cent of all trade out of private hands. During that month, new, half-organised State agencies took over all firms dealing in textiles, foodstuffs and many manufactured goods. They also assumed control of the country's entire export trade. To a large extent, these

measures were directed against Indians, who are a major force in Burma's economic life, and may show conflict between Hinduism and Buddhism, the official State religion.

But denunciations of private "capitalists" and "bourgeois" elements have an only too familiar ring. How significant are Ne Win's Left-wing advisers and what is the influence of Burma's long, indefensible border with Red China?

As one observer comments, "Is Ne Win's Burmese Way to Socialism only a by-lane to Communism?" Whether the government's political face is taking on a ruddy hue or not, despotism and tyranny are rank in Burma.

In February, all political organisations other than Ne Win's Burma Socialist Programme party were banned in a "Law to Protest National Solidarity." It was followed by a decree controlling the movements of all foreigners inside the country. Despite promises of compensation to nationalised firms, many particularly smaller concerns, have been extremely poorly treated.

It has been fashionable for political commentators, Michael Edwards among them, to beat the Asian countries do not have our basis for democratic government, and that some form of authoritarianism is the only means to any form of stable government. Granted. But to this writer, oppression is equally odious whether it be of the Voerward brand or of his bitterest Afro-Asian critics!

J. M. PENHALLURICK

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# SULLIVAN'S SWAMP . . .

It is very easy to criticise, especially in a University with the growing pains that are being faced here. But something must be said — and something must be done about the semi-oceanic conditions which appear on campus every time we have more than a few points of rain.

In part this is due to the new work being done — especially in front of the library and across near the Haydon-Allen building. But even here it is surely not unreasonable to expect that some temporary measures could have been taken to alleviate the situation. Of course this would involve some expense on the part

of the University and some time on the part of one of our Administrative bureaucrats, but if the powers that be had to sit at their desks all day with wet feet they would soon appreciate the urgency of the situation. What is more disconcerting, however, is the state that the apparently permanent paths and walks have been allowed to degenerate to. The paths from the Common Room to the Haydon-Allen building are invariably flooded after a little rain. The path right down University Avenue from the Haydon-Allen building to Bruce Hall is at the moment completely covered with either water or mud. The cut stone approach from Kingsley Street to the Tank is also nearly completely covered with water as no provision seems to have been made for drainage. And in a similar vein —

# SCOTT SPEAKS

The recent resignation from the S.R.C. of Mr. George Martin is an insult to the voters who supported him in his election.

Students are entitled to expect an honest effort by their representatives to work with the S.R.C. By no stretch of the imagination can Mr. Martin call his an honest effort after only a week in office.

What were Mr. Martin's reasons for resigning as expressed in his letter of July 3?

Perhaps the "small-time committee" atmosphere of the S.R.C. that Mr. Martin deprecates is the best way to run its affairs? Not everyone would desire "a little more skulduggery." What type of reasoned criticism is it to say that the S.R.C. is too respectable?

Would Mr. Martin desire more passion, more excitement, more colour in the S.R.C. and its affairs? For my part I am satisfied with the present pattern of the S.R.C., for it is only in the "committee-type discussion" so deplored by Mr. Martin that such a body can objectively make balanced decisions. There is certainly no need for anyone to behave in "an animal manner" to wake up the meetings of the Council.

The personal reason given by Mr. Martin in his letter is nothing more than an outburst of childish petulance. Of what importance to the S.R.C. is the fact that Mr. Martin intends to stand for the A.C.T. Advisory Council? Such a decision concerns Mr. Martin alone and does not need a congratulatory pat on the back from the S.R.C.

Mr. Martin obviously regards the S.R.C. with contempt, and the body is better off without him. Any attempt by him to seek re-election can be taken to illustrate either hypocrisy or a bid for notoriety.

For the first time, a Wimbledon tournament will be remembered with distaste.

Throughout the competition, players from behind the Iron Curtain continually brought politics into the tennis by refusing to play against or with South Africans. These refusals were based solely on their governments' disagreements with the racial policy of South Africa.

These statements, which were especially hypocritical, from such nations, do not belong on the sports field.

In these days, there is developing an international dogmatism which will not forgive those who beg to differ. On whatever side it may be wielded, this weapon is to be condemned as a relic of the intolerance from which the world has so greatly suffered.

Until nations realise that each other nation is entitled to determine its internal policies as it sees fit, we shall find this intolerance forever in our midst.

This does not mean that we should give countenance to policies such as apartheid, but it does mean that nations should attempt to coexist without a constant bickering over each other's private affairs. It is by meeting amicably in such non-political fields as sport or science that international goodwill can be reached.

One hopes that the Wimbledon authorities will act to keep similar occurrences away from their courts.

The recent press reports of economic differences between the U.S.S.R. and Romania make welcome reading for the West, but this conflict is not altogether surprising.

When the European Economic Community was established, soon to become the economic focus of Western Europe, the Russians replied in 1949 with the Council for Material Economic Assistance (COMECON). COMECON was established among the satellite countries of Eastern Europe under Russian leadership.

Under this scheme, plans were drawn up for the development and co-ordination of the various national economies of members with a view to specialisation in production, adequate provision of raw materials and co-operation in scientific research and technology.

Romania's task was to produce raw materials — primarily farm produce and oil — but this has not satisfied the Romanians, for they have sought to develop industry of their own. In the process, they have increased their trade with the West from 15 per cent to 40 per cent of their total trade figure, including a trade agreement with the U.S.A. Recently moves have been made towards applying for membership of GATT.

With the political and economic situation in the satellite countries far from secure, the future of East European leadership is doubtful.

The U.S.S.R. is no longer able to rely on the blind obedience of the satellites, as had been the case (with the exception of Yugoslavia) under Stalin. The Hungarian uprising of 1956 was a clear example of waning influence, but subtle examples can be seen.

Poland, for example, quickly became the only East European communist country to achieve agricultural success, because of her refusal to follow communist agricultural teaching. Czechoslovakia is experiencing traditional turmoil between the Czechs and the Slovaks in a way which makes talk of East European solidarity quite indefensible.

# S.R.C. Stand on Car Parking

The S.R.C. has appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report on car parking in the University.

Pointing to the space available in Canberra and the possible conflict in policy between the University, the A.U.C. and the N.C.D.C., Thorne said that if the S.R.C. tackles the problem early, it may be able to influence Council. "If we had acted earlier on denominational colleges," he said, "we may have got some say."

Hartnell said that a number of people HIGH in the administration, would like to see undergraduate cars banned from campus altogether. "This," he said

(with a Churchillian air), was "a thought derived from the past rather than the future; the fact we have to face in this affluent society is that students will have cars."

Kitchen pointed to the inefficiency of Canberra's public transport and to the high percentage of part-timers who would not be able to take a course at University without a car.

Said one member of council, "In his day they didn't have cars."



The unavoidable mire between Childers St. and Hayden-Allen

# WHITHER THE A.L.P.?

The defeat of the A.L.P. in the recent Victorian State Elections will cause a fair amount of consternation in the Labor Parties of the neighbouring mainland States of New South Wales and South Australia, both of which must face the electors before March 3 next year.

There is special need for worry in N.S.W. where the Labor Government is more unpopular (at least in the Sydney metropolitan area) than it has been for some time. There are a great many reasons for this, the most important of them seemingly stemming from the "arbitrary" treatment of the public by two of the Ministers, these being the Minister for Labor and Industry (Mr. Maloney, M.L.C.) and the Minister for Health (Mr. Sheahan, M.L.A. for Burrinjuck). In widely differing sections of the community both these gentlemen have acquired some notoriety for their actions — Mr. Maloney for his "war" on the Independent Trader through his shopping hours regulations; and Mr. Sheahan for his refusal to listen to the pleas of the residents of the seaside suburbs of Mona Vale and Narrabeen who didn't want effluent from the new Mona Vale Hospital to empty directly into their Warriewood Beach.

The actions of both these Ministers have made themselves felt chiefly in Sydney's North Harbour suburbs — areas which return no Labor members anyway — but this is not the point, for their fame (or infamy, as you feel) has spread much further afield than Mr. Maloney's Inspectors. This is evidenced by the declining popularity of the Government in provincial and rural electorates where by-election figures in Wollongong-Kembla and Casino showed startling losses of votes to the Opposition. Indeed, the Liberal candidate (regarded by many as a somewhat colourless campaigner) in Wollongong-Kembla came within a

by C. Lamb

couple of hundred votes of defeating the Labor man in the "safe" Labor seat. It must be remembered that the A.L.P. had just suffered a thrashing federally, and was at a very low ebb all around, but this was not all the story, as much of the dissatisfaction was due to the State Government. It must also be remembered that by-elections usually show an anti-Government feeling not found in a General Election.

However, the fact remains that the A.L.P. has definitely not improved its prospects for 1965, even with the retirement recently of the somewhat ancient Premier Heffron. The Opera House (the cost of which is being put to the public as a scandal by the Opposition) has not helped, for although it may not be the fault of the Government that the cost of this structure has nearly quadrupled since 1958 when it was first thought of, many people still regard the Government as being the one to shoulder the responsibility. £18,000,000 will prove a very difficult buck to pass when the time comes for this

ritual. The Opera House is not the only trouble of this type to beset the Government for the Eastern Suburbs Railway must not be forgotten. This venerable idea which, late in the last century consisted of some holes in the ground, consists of little more now, in spite of the fact that it has received attention from all

them all and an Eastern Suburbs seat at that; and if the swing against the Party is State-wide, there could be four Ministers in grave danger, including the Premier and the Speaker. The Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Murphy) who represents the city electorate of Concord has the doubtful satisfaction of knowing that in the recent Federal Election the Labor candidate in the Federal seat that encompasses his electorate did not carry a single subdivision in Concord.

It is to Labor's advantage that the D.L.P. is so weak in New South Wales that if it lost as many voters next year as the Victorian D.L.P. did last week, it would hardly be able to raise a candidate. This party only secured more than 1,500 votes in 1962 where the A.L.P. didn't field a candidate. The D.L.P. makes little difference to elections in N.S.W. Although this helps Labor, they will not be aided by difference of opinion between the Liberals and the Country Party, who will fight the election in the same way, and in a better spirit of co-operation than the two parties did federally last November.

Everything points to 1965 being a year when the A.L.P. is able to sport nothing but opposition parties on the Australian mainland. The electoral system has been re-engineered in South Australia, and Sir Thomas Playford and the Labour Party will have surprised each other if they change places in Parliament House next year. Most political pundits believe that the writing is already on the wall for the Government in N.S.W. and that if it suffers at the hands of the electors, the biggest reverses will be in the Sydney metropolitan area. There would appear to be little chance, at the moment, of the Labor Party retaining Bligh, the most marginal seat of

— C. L. LAMB



## BUSH WEEK AND THE AUSTRALIAN ETHOS

The university is shortly to indulge in its annual festival of light-hearted, irrational, adolescent pranks. The public will, in the main, be amused, and may recall the pranks that they themselves played as students.

Bush Week is accepted by the citizens of Canberra as part of the university year and they are pleased to participate and to contribute to the university charities. This is indeed commendable, but we must not let the desire for entertainment cloud the cultural inheritance which Bush Week was designed to remind us about.

### NED KELLY

Australians differ from Americans in that they have not yet reached the stage where they are prepared to deify the pioneers. Ned Kelly has yet to reach the status of Davy Crockett or Buffalo Bill; Peter Lalor could well take a seat in the Australian Pantheon. Perhaps the time will come when Australians will attempt to dig up their folk heroes. Where will they start?

Canberra could well be a focal point for both the discovery and enrichment of Australian folk heroes. Who were these men? Were they the wealthy merchants like Robert Campbell, who set up a feudal estate at Duntroon, or were they the shepherds who took his sheep through snows and flood to the Monaro and distant Tumbarumba?

### SLY GROG

Perhaps the folk heroes of Australia come from that class of people who followed the graziers to farm and to conduct sly-grog shops. If that is the case, Canberra could immortalise Irishman O'Keefe, who held the last farm within the nineteen counties at Michelago. O'Keefe is supposed to have been a convict, but his wife was free and held the land in her name. Not only was Mrs. O'Keefe free, but she was also the last woman before the then all-male Monaro. Grog was also available at the O'Keefe's and their shanty was undoubtedly a popular spot on the route from Sydney to the Monaro. Unfortunately the initiative shown by people like O'Keefe was not enough and the small man was usually swallowed up by the larger grazier.

Despite the social graces of people like the Faunces and Byries, they were no match in the bush — either on foot or horseback — for the rugged Irish sons of the original Franklin, whose family has been immortalised by Australia's most brilliant daughter, Miles Franklin.

### NEW AUSTRALIANS

Perhaps we should show our appreciation of the foreigners who came to help explore and develop our country by resurrecting the reputations of Johann Lhotsky. This itinerant Pole was the first man to climb

Mt. Kosciuszko, six years before his compatriot, Strozlecki. Lhotsky, however, was cast into oblivion for revealing the corruption practised by the Secretary to the colony, Deas Thompson. Not welcome at either Government House or the Australian Club, Lhotsky left the country penniless, to die a pauper in England. Lionel Wigmore has already started Lhotsky's resurrection by quoting his succinct comments about the Limestone Plains in 1834. Lhotsky then predicted great things for what has since become Canberra, the capital city, and also bemoaned the large land grants given to the capitalists like Campbell.

Not only rugged pioneers, but also men of learning as well as men of brawn, have played their part in the folk history of our national capital. Men like George Gregory, the theologian, who drowned while swimming the flooded Molonglo; William Farrer, wheatbreeder and farmer, who established "Lambrig" on the Murrumbidgee.

### THE UNKNOWN HERO

At the very least it is a pity — at the most a national tragedy — that Canberra should become a centre for the enshrinement of past insecure holders, while our true heroes languish in unmarked graves. A statue commemorating an Anglophile pair of domestic politicians is a slur on our national prestige. The rising nationalism of this country could well replace the Downer memorial with an effigy of George V covering before the demands of Premier Scullin, who asked for the appointment of Isaac Isaacs as Governor General.

The Arts might well be included in our national capital. We could have an art gallery on the lines of the War Memorial with panoramic dioramas depicting great scenes in our cultural development. We could have one of A. D. Hope, crouching behind a bush observing the mating habits of animals; another might show David Campbell mounted on a thoroughbred, perhaps droving, but still smoking a cigar. Many of the important buildings within the university could be renamed in such a way as to make them more sympathetic to the Australian Ethos. Miles Franklin, Mary Gilmour and Henry Handel Richardson, could all have their memories perpetuated by naming female residential blocks after them.

While ever students claim to possess both imagination and initiative, they must support their claim with their actions. Bush Week could well be an opportunity for some of the more adventurous to agitate for the removal of some of our better-known landmarks. Alternatively, the law could be taken into the hands of those who have suitable names to do a little renaming themselves.

—GEORGE MARTIN

## New Source of History

At the first seminar arranged by the newly-formed A.N.U. Historical Society, Dr. Edgar Waters discussed the place folk songs have in historical studies. Dr. Waters's main point was that folk songs, being an oral form of literature, have the same sort of value as written literature in cultural and social history. Folk songs cannot only give a picture of contemporary life, but they can also give insight into all thought, feelings and behaviour of the people who sing them.

Historically-speaking, folk songs are important not for their aesthetic qualities, but for what they have to tell of the ordinary life of the singers themselves.

History has no use for formal definitions of "folk-songs." Its main concern is the song itself — who sang it? When did they sing? Why did they sing it? How long was it sung for? What changes did it undergo? Answers to the questions are often very difficult, although illuminating at the same time.

The example Dr. Waters chose to illustrate his talk was from a collection of industrial songs of England. The song, "The Poor Cotton Weavers" dates from about 1815, i.e., the period of all post-Napoleonic Wars depression, and was sung in the cotton manufacturing areas of Lancashire. Fifty years later the song was still circulating in broadsheet form and even today variations are still sung in Lancashire.

The theme of the song is the life of the cotton weavers working under the pre-factory age system of "putting out." The song describes a weaver's clothes, food, attitudes to religion and the Anglican Church and the effect of industrial changes upon his earnings.

No amount of prose can capture the intimate expression of working class life contained in the song. One very interesting point illustrated by the song is the absence of Marxian revolutionary feelings in all cotton weavers even though they are fully aware they are being exploited by the capitalists —

"For to think au mun work to keep him an' his seco,

All the days o' me life, an' when to die in their debbo.

But a'ull give over this trade and work w' a spade

Or go an' break stone on the road."

When interviewed later, the President of the new society, Mr. Scott-Bennett, said the Historical Society had two main aims.

The first was to publish a regular historical journal of high quality to which undergraduate students will be encouraged to submit their best work. The inaugural issue is planned for publication in third term. The Society is holding seminars at which students and others will be invited to present and discuss papers.

"Undergraduates will benefit considerably from having to defend their work before critical audiences," Mr. Bennett said.

Two such seminars have already been held and it is hoped to have a third one this term.

—M.B.G.

## Bach's Greatest Hits

A fairly recent disc, entitled Bach's Greatest Hits demonstrates remarkably well the time, power and skill of Bach's art. For even although the treatment tends to distract at times, the genuine aesthetic qualities still impress themselves upon the tolerant listener.

I say tolerant because the utterly dedicated Bach man would need to brace himself and suppress howls of "sacilege!" before allowing himself to listen to more. However, the music is in fact so well presented that I suggest even this specimen would immensely enjoy the record. It has often been said that Bach would sound well as jazz and Ward Swingle and his Swingle Singers have surely proved this true.

Many of Bach's best known short movements have been used; a rhythm backing provided to a choir of about ten voices gives the work real vitality and motion. The method of presentation is in general of the standard jazz vocal accompaniment type, i.e., dooby-do's, pa-da-dah's, oo-ahs, etc. and the occasional item hummed (to great effect).

Some of the tracks are in fact very hard to distinguish from modern jazz singing, e.g., the 'Sinfonia from Partita No. 2 is superbly sung and has a really cool (or want of a better word) air about it. On the whole, the singing is quite good, although Fugue No. 9 from the Art of Fugue is sung much too fast; many of the phrases are almost unintelligible. On the other hand items like the organ Chorale Prelude 'Sleepers Awake' are most factually done; it especially being so good that while listening to it one is hard-pressed to conceive how else it could be rendered.

Other works come from the Well Tempered Clavier, the English Suite No. 2, the orchestral suite in D Major, the Inventions (as one would call it). I was surprised, however, to find nothing from the Cantatas or from the violin sonatas, but one cannot have everything.

A really enjoyable aspect of the record was the clever way in which the endings were handled. Bach showed much genius in designing perfectly-balanced endings for his movements, and this group do him credit.

If anything, the record was slightly too long, and this detracted from its effectiveness as light entertainment. This record should have large popular appeal and is well worth buying; it shows just how catching some of Bach's melodies are and how great his genius that his works can survive the jazz treatment and still sound attractive.



## THE SAVAGE NOBLE

Reading the average biography of Tolstoy, you are likely to feel that there should have been an eclipse, or some similar celestial portent, at his death. Such superhuman proportions did this man seem to assume during his lifetime, that to Gorky, God and Tolstoy were as "two bears in one pit."

The writer of the two greatest novels in the Russian language; an anarchist who was so dangerous and influential that even the Tsar feared the consequences of making a martyr of him; the propagandist for non-resistance to evil who regarded Gandhi as a disciple; the excommunicated founder of a new semi-mystical, semi-materialist Christianity with Tolstian overtones; the spiritual leader of thousands who tried to follow the way he taught; the social reformer; the famine relief worker; the champion of the persecuted; the wealthy landlord who believed that property was a sin and wore peasant clothes; the educationalist, agricul-

demand on a proud old patriarch like Tolstoy who could love none other than himself . . . argument didn't work, self-abnegation didn't work and indulgence of the flesh had already proved a barren experience . . . he was crumbling away inside, saying one thing, feeling and living another . . .

Then one day death got tired of the game and stamped on Tolstoy. It wasn't really the end of the game because Tolstoy hadn't actually started playing properly — he kept running away, but was never quite sure where he was heading and he never in fact got anywhere much . . . not in terms of new territory or substantial gains.

### TOLSTOY — by R. Jones

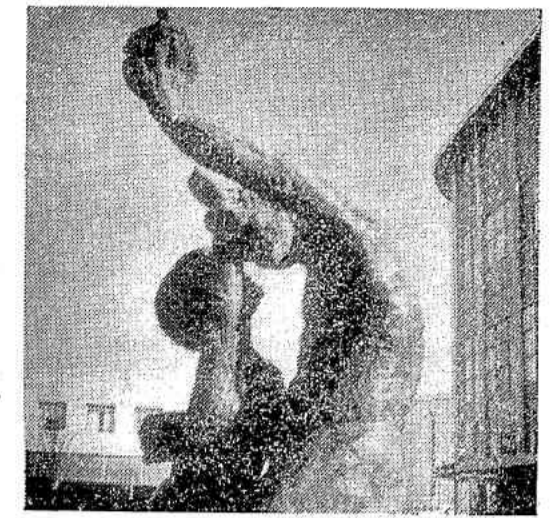
turalist, linguist — all these things was Tolstoy and more. This introverted little orphan with neither the nor the ability to learn a thing, soared to the rarefied heights of genius and sainthood, becoming the prophet of love and universal salvation, the god-like figure whose insight plunged into the living human soul to such alarming depths.

But Tolstoy died in defeat, a broken old man, running away from home and his wife, trying to escape the mess his inability to live by his principles had made of his life at Yasnaya Polyana. He died on a railway station, amid parasites, priests and a few sincere friends, keeping up the act to the pathetic end, succumbing at last to his greatest and most feared enemy: death.

Writing about Tolstoy, you always feel as if death should have a capital "D". Death was the unseen, incomprehensible evil Presence the lusty old pagan Tolstoy played hide-and-seek with as he made his way through life, now stumbling through the woods of his own fears, glancing apprehensively around, calling out for mercy in repentance and humility; now daring Death to come and get him, "careering wildly through the world, wining, wenching and rioting with the senses in the panic to forget and to drain the flesh of the last drop of pleasure in it while it was his; now clambering up on the shoulders of his peasants, looking round at his little world and assuring them all of immortality by absorption in the Universal All; now rushing from obsession to obsession, from Japanese pig-breeding to Ancient Hebrew grammar, trying to foist 'Death; now crying for pardon through mortification of the flesh, preaching absolute chastity and abstinence from all fleshly lusts; he ever-invented God and called out his name over and over again, hoping to prove to Death by the force of argument that it didn't exist . . . but none of it worked, love didn't work . . . it was an impossible

Throughout his novels, from the very beginning, Childhood, through to Resurrection and Hadji Murat, we see a line of heroes, most of them projections of Tolstoy's own nature, seeking a moral justification for life, a unifying principle of existence, searching for an understanding of themselves and striving for self-perfection. In this way, a vast, detailed, concrete panorama unfolds before us of a man's hopeless struggle for self-completeness, universal understanding and self-identification. Even if the struggle ends in failure and personal tragedy, when the selfhood so revealed is of a man like Tolstoy, so rich in experience, so seething with vitality, curiosity and perceptiveness and with the most uncanny eye for the telling detail, it is impossible to look on such a panorama without profit. The lessons learnt from Tolstoy about the human condition depend on the needs and inclinations of the individual reader. It was only in later life, when his outlook began to take on an ideological colouring — that is in the novels and stories Anna Karenina, The Kreutzer Sonata, The Death of Ivan Ilyich, Resurrection and Hadji Murat, and in his religious tracts — that Tolstoy began to be consciously didactic in his work. In his final theory of art a moral aim was the cardinal point, but his works abound with comment on human nature and human problems. They stand out naturally from the texture of the detailed, realistic pictures he paints of living, developing human being meeting credible situations. The startlingly realistic picture he builds up is refreshing to the reader brought up on writers of the traditional picture-drawing school.

It is now over fifty years since Tolstoy died and especially in this outpost, his significance has pretty much faded in the thought of most people to the banal level described at the beginning of this article. War and Peace and Anna Karenina are awarded the routine laurels and along with Arthur Mee's Children's Encyclopaedia, doubtless stand stoically turning yellow on many a respectable bookshelf. It is time they were taken down and read again, together with at least some of Tolstoy's other fiction . . . It is time to re-evaluate Tolstoy and his message to mid-twentieth century society.



## Downer's Group

*A handsome stranger came at noon,  
Asking for my absent mother,  
And as we talked, and talked, we soon  
Were discovering each other.  
How it happened I do not know,  
And I do not really care,  
I climbed in bed, and I said go,  
And so I was his first affair.*

*The trouble came after dinner,  
When having consumed our coffees,  
This man, this crim, this beginner,  
Took away my bowl of toffees,  
Now I have clearly told the man,  
As we were laying between the  
sheets,  
I might be young, turned only ten,  
But I can't make love without my  
sweets.*

— TREBOR

## "THE AUSTRALIAN" Reviewed

On Wednesday, July 15, 1954, the first Australian National newspaper, "The Australian," was printed for distribution a round Australia. This comment is that of first impressions after reading the first few news papers purposefully, but critically, to see whether it matched to expectations placed on it by myself and a number of others who shared my hopes.

The "national" newspaper should provide both a national and international news coverage. It is in meeting the demands of the former that The Australian has failed.

Covering national news is undoubtedly an extremely hard job for any newspaper to attempt. Many of the more important government decisions affecting the everyday lives of the Australian population are made by the States. Such decisions as drinking hours, traffic offences, health regulations, building requirements and many others has two choices in this regard. Either to pick out the cream of the local news from each State and print a selection, or print different local news for each State. The Australian appears to have taken the second alternative. The same decision applies to the sports section. Further, the national news should contain adequate financial news, a fact of news which has been neglected by Australian newspapers in the past, which, however, is a far easier task than local politi-

cal news since most company structures in Australia are based on an Australian rather than a local market.

Another expectation of a national newspaper is that of informed comment on both the international and national news. In the past Australian newspapers have severely restricted comment, usually only maintaining a small section on page 2, and the bigger Sydney and Melbourne papers have rarely printed comment on any other State than N.S.W. or Victoria. I feel it would not be asking too much of a national paper to have far bigger and better comment than these regional papers.

Thus the main expectations for a national newspaper, at least as far as I am concerned, can be summed up as bigger, brighter and better "news" and "views."

"The Australian" is to be congratulated on the excellent international coverage presented every day. It is well laid out, bright and comprehensive — certainly the best of any Australian newspaper. Overseas visitors

have often remarked that the newspapers of Australia reflected an insular attitude by Australians. It was hard to keep up with world news without quite an effort scanning small paragraphs in obscure parts of the paper.

"The Australian" has filled a gap, but one still finds it hard to believe that "the world news service which appears in 'The Australian'" surpasses any yet assembled in the pages of one newspaper anywhere in the world" as "The Australian" claimed in its first edition.

On the domestic front the situation is not so happy. After reading the national news in "The Australian" with the exception of the excellent financial coverage; unequalled in other Australian papers, one hurried to another daily newspaper to find out what was happening in Australia.

It was my impression that as a "national" newspaper "The Australian" has fallen down on the provision of State news especially. It was virtually non-existent and where it did appear, was very mediocre. The "Can-

berra Times" presents better State news than "The Australian," if only through its second page feature "In — this week."

In a city such as Canberra, which is essentially not a news making city in itself, the coverage was quite good.

If one can believe the radio advertisements regarding "The Australian" that there are 750 odd committees, societies and clubs in Canberra and "The Australian" is covering them all for news, then we can expect once the paper settles down and reporters establish firm contacts, that their presentation of local news will be a challenge to the "Canberra Times."

One was further antagonized by the Peter Brennan effort on page 3. To give a columnist of this type page 3 of a paper and further give him the pick of any news stories, seems to be taking the situation to the point of being ludicrous.

This column which claims to go around the world's light-side may well be worth a

place in the paper, but not, Mr. Editor, on that vitally important page 3.

Two further features of the paper should be noted. The women's section, although I am by no means an expert in this field, seems the best of any in Australia — certainly the women I have spoken to thought so. This should provide interesting reading for the fair sex.

The literary page seemed quite reasonable, although it has been a noticeable trend in Australian dailies for general recent improvement. Certainly it has in both the "Sydney Morning Herald" and the "Canberra Times."

In lay-out and printing "The Australian" seems to have achieved quite a pleasing result. The printing is certainly far better than the "Canberra Times" which, since going into broadsheet, has been black and murky. Blocks seem clear and reasonable and they have been used well to maintain a balance between print and pictorial.

Overall, I found the paper more readable and quite interesting although neglecting the areas of Australian news mentioned previously. The newspaper has disappointed those critics who attacked it before it was actually published, who said it was destined to be just another "sensationalist" Murdoch newspaper. It has in practice achieved quite a high standard by comparison with other Australian newspapers.

A. G. HARTNELL

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir, — I would like to support wholeheartedly your last editorial, particularly with respect to Science students. It is sadly true, however, that the description "pimple faced little swats," extends strongly to second year students as well as freshers.

My remarks are inspired mainly by the Science dinner which was attended by a mere 43 of the 200-odd full-time students in the Faculty.

Typical of the endless excuses given to ticket sellers were "I can't afford the time" (one night in second term), "I haven't enough money" (while lighting a cigarette) or "I'm not interested in Science dinners" (from people training to be scientists).

I feel that one of the main roots of the trouble is the pathetically low entrance age which we suffer from, some freshers haven't even reached the pimple stage and these children are poisoning our University.

They are terrified of attending student functions lest they be exposed to great social evils like drinking BEER, hearing off colour jokes on SEX. We might as well call the place a High School while we are plagued with hordes of sixteen year old and even an occasional fifteen year old.

However, the future is brightened by the coming rise in the length of the N.S.W. secondary schooling to six years as this no doubt will be passed on to us in a rise in the quality of our freshers.

Meanwhile, I am afraid the executive officers of our various student bodies will just have to struggle on, battling to drag people along to functions from which they can derive considerable relaxation, pleasure and enlightenment.

Yours sincerely,  
R. D. MURRAY

## LITTLE MINDS

Dear Sir,  
I applaud your comment on the "inertia in this University?". However, it seems rather unfair that it should be directed specifically against the freshers. Your obviously heart-felt plea — "do something!" Is all very enlightening but just what are we supposed to do? At the moment, many freshers are showing a definite interest in faculty societies, J.C.R.C. meetings, Sports Council Meetings, etc. — they even dare to get up on their hind legs and speak their "mediocre" little minds. Surely this is sufficient in first year! We poor freshers are only just finding our feet in a new environment. Are we supposed to set the University by the ears as soon as we arrive?

You seem to forget that it is not the sensationalist, "look-at-me-aren't I wonderful? People who are necessarily the "personalities." The freshers have only just got here and are attempting to unravel university politics (a mammoth task for anyone!) The most that can be expected is active support for university affairs and for those with self-confidences, actual participation.

What else do you require from "self-conscious mediocre pimple-faced" little swats? A nice juicy scandal?

Yours etc.,  
E. WORDEN

## Pimples and all that..

### THE GREAT ONES

Dear Sir,  
It was with interest and amusement that I read your recent editorial on the fascinating subject of "Freshers." I gather from the general tone of the article that you are not a fresher, so you are undoubtedly in a better position to judge our calibre than a fresher would be.

Your possibly apt description of us — "self-conscious, mediocre, pimple-faced little swats" — if I remember correctly — is, however, mere destructive criticism. Since quite a number of freshers, either through circumstances or inclination are not particularly intimate terms with University personalities, I do think you could give us more constructive help.

What I had in mind was a small section of "Woroni" set aside for a "Personality of the Week" feature, where the ignoramuses among us could read a brief summary of the Great One's activities at the A.N.U. (with exam marks, too, please — the subject could remain anonymous, if necessary).

I am sure that with the knowledge of how our predecessors avoided becoming "SC, M, P-F, L-S" we would improve rapidly.

Yours faithfully,  
G. KELLY (Arts I)

### PERSONALITY

Dear Sir,  
You will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that I have heeded the divine call and plan to become a personality. Do you think that wearing buttonless, zipless trousers would achieve this?

TOSS GASCOIGNE

### WORSE THAN DIRT!

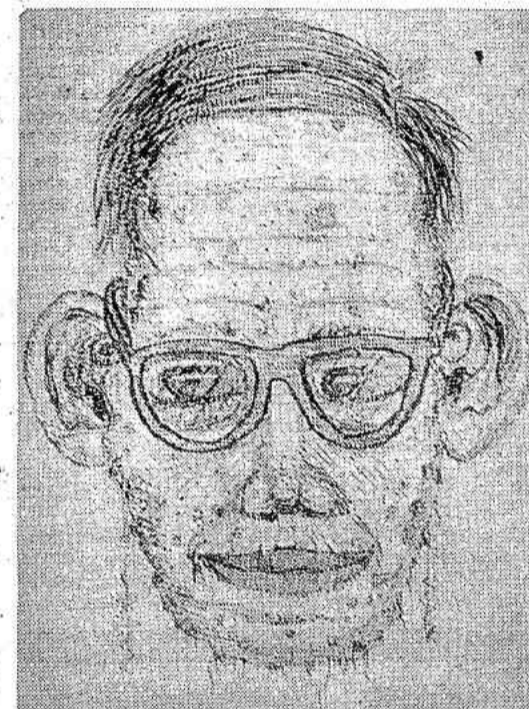
Dear Sirs,  
The reason why this year's freshers have remained "an amorphous mass of non-entities" are many and varied. Because there are so many of them, they have drifted around like a flock of sheep — with no more sense or inspiration than sheep. This is not because they want to but it is due to the attitude of the other students. Those who can classify freshers as "self-conscious mediocre pimple-faced little swats" are not very interested to see if there are any "personalities" among them. The freshers have a new upsetting experience coming to University. They were the "brains" at school, revered by younger pupils, indulged by parents and teachers. They come to University armed only with their genius, immaturity and an overwhelming self-conceit. This latter is soon taken away by their being treated as worse than dirt. They develop inferiority complexes or worse, complete apathy towards the other students and their organisations. Treat freshers as people, as personalities in embryo, rather than snotty-nosed bagatelles.

Yours etc.,  
M. C. DONOGHUE

### VERBAL DIARRHOEA

Dear Sirs,  
At the risk of being told to "be adult," I cry "for shame, for shame!" Your boast is that an editorial is an expression of opinion by the editors and as such is entitled to be as biased as hell!

This is indisputable, but it is not entitled to be used as a vent for the verbal diarrhoea which characterised your last outpouring. One would have hoped that mere common courtesy would restrain the despicable and vulgar remarks you hurl at the freshmen. Note, Mr.



Martin's letter stating the reasons for his resignation from the S.R.C. He deals with those who run this bloody show — senior students. Surely they are the people expected to provide leadership in the "personality" cult. Yet he still reproaches them for their mediocrity.

Naturally we are all not at the peak of our notoriety half way through first year. Naturally we are immature and pimply faced — it is part of the happy joy of being adolescent. I admit the temptation to flaunt one's seniority — gained by longevity and not by intrinsic merit — is often overpowering. A few honest thoughts quickly dispel it. Doubtless the freshers will again exhibit their talents in Bush Week — flogging Mr. Martin's dead horse. But they will try as they have already done in the Revue etc. etc. ad infinitum.

Mr. Fresher — you are the hope of this place. I think our trust is well founded.

Yours etc.,  
R. E. STREET  
Lennox House

### DEMONSTRATION

Dear Sir,  
On Wednesday, 8th July, during lunchtime a demonstration was held in Garena Place to draw attention to the discrimination against Aborigines in various government measures and in general to the problem of

ample to follow — D.J.'s in Sydney offers concessions to Sydney University Union. I am sure that dear Scrooge could persuade D.J.'s, Canberra, to extend these benefits to us.

It is time the S.R.C. did something constructive, even if not out of the kindness of their hearts, but to stem the exorbitant Canberra prices, which must be affecting them also.

Yours etc.,  
L.S. — Arts I.

### INTOLERANCE

Dear Sir,  
In a way there is only one crime, the crime of intolerance, intolerance that refuses to allow that another may differ in opinion from itself and still be intellectually sincere, that is hostile to all views of life but its own, that cannot imagine that another may look with love and respect upon something that means nothing to itself, that wishes to ban or censor what it does not agree with, that considers stupid and ignorant what it does not understand, that does not try to understand what it does not know about, that cynically ridicules what it is unable to love, that in the long run destroys the possibility of objective discussions and ultimately of learning, and finally desiccates all human relations.

Though it germinates in individual persons, it is I think the root cause of the larger world troubles of racial hate and war and persecution and social injustice. These were the thoughts that came to me as I read "God with Martini — Dry" in the last issue of Woroni.

Yours etc.,  
W. E. LYONS

### DEMOCRACY

I was surprised to read in "Scott Speaks," Mr. Bennett's defence of the police raid on the Nazi Party in Sydney justified in the name of democracy. From the outset I want to make it quite clear that I abhor the policies and aims of the Nazi Party, especially its hateful doctrine of anti-semitism.

If my interpretation of democracy is correct, it is a system of government, the basis of which is the free passage of ideas and freedom of discussion. In other words freedom to dissent is guaranteed to individuals and groups alike.

Opinions in disagreement with the policy of the current ruling group and those dissenting from the fundamentals of the political system itself should equally be allowed unrestricted expression. Dissenting groups have every right to challenge the present system of government if they believe a system based on other principles would be more beneficial to society.

As long as this battle is fought within the realm of ideas and a dissenting group does not seek to further its aims by illegal methods, it performs a legitimate function in the democratic order. A prerequisite of course, is that it abstains from the use of violence in its at-

tempts to enlist the opinions of others.

When the propagation of ideas at a given time is clearly provocative and they contain in their expression an instigation to a violent act, it directly follows that an offence against society has been committed. But the crime is incitement to violence not the propagation of a certain creed.

Let me give a word of warning to those who would give the police powers to judge the criminality of an utterance by its content, either through legislation or inference. Insoluble difficulties of definition and interpretation would arise. Just where would police sanctions end?

Finally, Mr. Bennett shows his lack of faith in the average Australian's political judgment when he states that "a Nazi Party, which is professionally not democratic, must be eliminated before it can strike any sort of root." Really, is it possible for a Nazi Party to take root in Australia?

Yours sincerely,  
GRAHAM ALLIBAND

### "FOOTPATHS"

Dear Sir,  
I wish to assert rage, indignation and indescribable fury at the disgusting (sic) state of the "footpaths" along University Avenue.

No students should be obliged to get to lectures through such disgusting filth. I'm sure many feel as I do that it is high time something was done.

Just what the hell is Admin. up to anyway? Are they apathetic or something?

Yours etc.,  
ENRAGED FRESHER

### COURT JESTER

Dear Sir,  
Although the larger and longer established Universities can support one or more "Court Jester" on their S.R.C.'s, it is quite apparent that the A.N.U. cannot afford such a luxury. Obviously Mr. George Martin has not realised this.

I must admit that at first Mr. Martin amused me and I voted for him. But my vote was not meant as an endorsement of irresponsible representation. I believed genuinely that he would do something constructive. Then I pitied him. It seemed to me that anybody who could make an exhibition of himself, for no apparent cause, so consistently had no self-respect nor any respect for others.

Lastly I was disgusted. It appears that Mr. Martin has gathered about him a coterie of "intellectual" admirers. I hope that their only motive is not "amusement" for that would be disastrous, both for Mr. Martin and themselves.

I appeal to the first year students to nominate as many well-known, responsible, honest and representative candidates as they can muster for the coming by-election. I will note Mr. Martin's defeat with considerable pleasure, knowing that it will be both for his good and for the good of student government.

Yours etc.,  
DAVID MCCALLUM  
(Arts I)

**BASIL'S BURGERS ARE BEST  
GOLDEN FLEECE GRILL BAR**

# SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR LAW SOCIETY

It has recently been alleged that the Law Society expects special treatment from the S.R.C. The Law Society received special treatment of a most unfair nature from the S.R.C. in that august body's handling of the 1963 Law Society debts.

## ADMINISTRATIVE CAREERS

WITH THE  
PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

Final year students and graduates in Arts, Commerce, Economics, Law or Science are invited to apply for positions as Administrative Trainees.

Successful applicants will receive twelve months' training and experience with the Commonwealth Service Board in Canberra. The programme will cover working assignments, seminars and formal courses on the principles and practices of management and government administration.

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An officer of the Public Service Board will visit the University to interview interested students on 30th and 31st July.

Appointments may be arranged with Miss Evans at the Public Service Board (70411, ext. 278).

Applications close on the seventh of August at

**PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD  
BARTON**

WORONI is published under the auspices of the A.N.U. S.R.C. by R. H. Arthur, Director of Student Publications and is printed by the Queanbeyan Age Pty. Ltd., 210 Crawford Street, Queanbeyan.

In the formal application prepared by the Treasurer of the Law Society for the S.R.C. it was pointed out that the reason the Law Society was applying for this coverage was to restore the Society's financial position so that it may be better able to conduct this University's first Intersarsity competition in 1965. The Society is adopting a brave approach to this commitment, for it will have to raise a good portion of the £500 estimate itself, but with the present experienced committee and the assistance of the S.R.C. it is confident that the event can be arranged.

The Law Society applied for £24 to cover the 1963 losses. Apparently oblivious of the motive of this application, the Council discussed it with reference to the manner of the losses and how they were made, and any effort by the Society to recoup them. It was found that the losses stemmed from unforeseen contingencies and inexperience and that the Society was not entirely culpable. Further, a genuine effort to recoup was made by the Society.

However, the Council, in its wisdom, decided that since it had never received a clear picture of the Society's financial position, only 50 per cent. of the Society's losses would be paid. Not only was emphasis on the Society's dire need in view of the intended 1965 Intersarsity entirely precluded, but the Council also made this decision on quite spurious grounds. As required by the Students' Union constitution, the Law Society sent a copy of the Treasurer's Report (including 35 items of receipt and expenditure) to the Director of Clubs and Societies after its A.G.M. this year.

This Report conformed with that required by the

"Memo to Club Treasurers" as circulated last year and by the Law Society Constitution itself. It was of the form that all clubs and societies have traditionally submitted, and the Law Society was not asked to go outside it. Reference to assets and liabilities was superfluous as such dealings were still in the hands of the Society's losses on 1963 functions.

On this basis and in view of the S.R.C. special audit of the Society's accounts, it appears not that the Society's financial position was unclear, but that the S.R.C. discredited the accuracy of the 1963 Treasurer's Report.

The S.R.C. had an extensive auditing of the Society's accounts performed, but they were found to be accurate to the last detail. Despite this favourable finding, the Society was made to deduct £2 for the audit fee from the £24 which had been accredited to the Society without allusion to the Society's sole motive and from which 50 per cent. had been deducted on a highly unreasonable ground. The Society received £10. Since this amount does not restore our finances, the motive of the application has not been satisfied and the S.R.C. has failed the Law Society.

J. H. FINGLETON

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# Sporting Section

A Lion in a Forest of White

## Aussie Rules Blues

The last two matches have reflected Uni's training sessions. Of the players that appear at training quite a few give the impression that they are making martyrs of themselves. If Uni are going to go the full hundred minutes on Saturday afternoons they must put in concentrated efforts during the week. To blame Canberra's "killing chill" is a poor excuse.

Take in intro and head Uni has the strength and ability to be amongst the leaders of the competition and the form that was shown in patches against Acton and Eastlake supports this. The latter match was a blatant first half effort as far as Uni was concerned and the general trend of the Acton game was the same.

Against Acton, Uni played vigorous and purposeful football up to half-time and the Magpies earned their nine point advantage the hard way. However, in the third quarter Uni faltered and gave their opposition the opportunity of establishing a winning margin. Credit must be given for Uni's last quarter revival, but the damage had already been done.

It is in the third quarter that Uni should win their matches, not lose them. At present Uni

is being swept aside by the professionals of the league clubs. In Green, Macpherson, Jelbart, Lambert, Briant and Brown, Uni has the strength at least to counter their opposition. In fact they have shown us that they have the ability to do this, but a co-ordinated effort is rarely sustained.

The defeat Uni suffered at the hands of Eastlake adequately summed all this up. This match showed us talent and co-operation on the forward line; it showed us purpose and determination on the backline, which led by Briant and Green, hustled the Eastlake forwards into kicking a shocking tally of behinds; it showed us a creative centre line and a following division which must surely be one of the strongest in the league. There was willingness to

go through and get the ball at all costs.

At half-time Uni led by 18 points against a team which is rated second to none by many critics.

But again, we were to be treated to a match in which the effort could not be sustained. In the last half Eastlake took the initiative right away from Uni.

Not surprising was the fact that six of Eastlake's 10 goals came in the third quarter.

Of course they had the assistance of a strong wind in this term, but then that was also true for the first quarter when they were matched by Uni.

But for the brilliant exhibition from "Schnapper" Briant, who was ably supported by Andrew Green, the margin would have been smaller.

The seconds were taught a difficult lesson against Eastlake.

Having had a good run they were probably resting on their laurels to some extent. Eastlake jumped them in the first quarter, ground them into the mud and kept on grinding. It was a lesson well taught and, I hope well learnt.

-LULU.

## General I-V ban lifted, but Rules and Rowing off

At the recent meeting of A.U.S.A. in Sydney, the ban on all intervarsity sport was lifted. This ban imposed after the Perth carnival, was largely a political manoeuvre to appease the Vice-Chancellors and the outraged press. At no stage was this ban likely to have been put into effect.

The new ban, however, will almost certainly mean that there will be no rules for Rowing Carnivals next year.

Seen as a deserved punishment and a deterrent to other sports by A.U.S.A. the question now is whether the Vice-Chancellors will over-rule the student decision and impose a general ban of their own.



## Union - a reappraisal

The football season has games and a forecast of future results would be appropriate.

During the pre-season trials all University grade teams looked set for a highly successful season. Indeed this promise was fulfilled in the early season games. However, the usual slump set in and a bout of losses set the first grade team back considerably, though the second and third grade teams managed to maintain their leading positions. The seconds were unfortunate to lose even the two games they did in the first half of the season, but it would be unusual for any University side to last as long as

that without loss.

At the end of the first half of the season the firsts were second-last in the competition, having lost four games and won four. The next two rounds saw a considerable improvement with Cooma being defeated on their home ground for the first time in weeks and Royals also being convincingly defeated. Despite the following loss to Ainslie the improvement has continued and University now shares second place on the competition ladder, which is considerably better than appeared possible a month ago.

Unfortunately injuries in all grades have necessitated the poaching of players to

fill both first and second teams. Consequently the thirds and seconds have suffered losses here and there which they should not have. Nevertheless the seconds are still well in the running for the finals as are the thirds.

Prospects for the future are both good and bad. The firsts show promise of making the semi-finals for the first time since the A.N.U. entered the competition, but this may mean that the seconds will suffer if any more replacements are needed to keep the firsts going. The club has considerable depth, nevertheless and should survive the lean period, which seems inevitable for the next few games.

## NEED FOR SKI LODGE

Early falls of snow have made for good skiing conditions on the mountains and the Ski Club has already organised trips, one a weekend trip to Guthega, the other a bus trip to Perisher.

The week-end trip to Guthega, although successful emphasised the pressing need for some type of University lodge in the mountains.

When it was decided to arrange the week-end, enquiries were made at a number of lodges at Perisher, but none could offer accommodation for more than eight people. Finally, 12 bookings were obtained at the Snowy Mountains Hut at Guthega, but in this case the club owners were making an exception to their usual practice, and it is doubtful whether such

a number of beds could be obtained regularly.

Although this accommodation was very welcome, the club had received applications from more than 30 people to go on the week-end, and so had had to turn down the majority. It seems that until the University has a lodge of its own, this type of situation will continue, and it will not be possible to organise a week-end trip for any great number of people at a time.

The following Sunday (5th July), a bus trip was arranged to Perisher, and fortunately weather and

snow conditions were perfect. But again, it was not possible to take all those who wished to go.

The numbers applying for these two trips serve to give some indication of the growing interest in skiing in the University.

Even a fairly small lodge would meet these needs and would definitely help to raise the standard of skiing, while at the same time making it easier to introduce beginners to the sport.

What is more, it could be used in the summer time by seminar groups, bush walkers, rock climbers and any other group wanting to get away from Canberra for a few days.

It therefore seems that the construction of such a lodge would be a valuable investment for the University and as such should continue to be considered by the Sports Union and the University Council.

On the second day of a trip on August 2, the Ski Club championships will be held and a team chosen for the intervarsity.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

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